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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
THERIAULT, STEVEN B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

DATE MAILED: 05/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/081,964	SUOMELA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Steven B. Theriault	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 February 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-36* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 February 2002* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *02/20/2002*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the following communications: The original application filed on 02/20/2002 with an Information Disclosure Statement filed 02/20/2002.

2. Claims 1-36 are pending in the case. Claim 1, 14 and 24 are the independent claims. Applicant's attention is directed to the fact that a new examiner has been assigned to this case. The Examiner's name and telephone number are provided below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. **The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:**

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. **Claims 1-2, 5-7, 9-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-25, 28-30, 32-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Amro et al (hereinafter Amro) U.S. Patent No. 5,515,486 issued May 7, 1996 and filed Dec. 16, 1994.**

In regard to **Independent claim 1,** Amro teaches a mobile device comprising:

- *A display;* (Amro Figure 2 and column 3, lines 14-20) Amro teaches the display (214) for presenting the 3d polyhedron interface to the user.
- *Processing means for presenting on said display a three-dimensional polyhedron as graphical user interface, wherein different pieces of information that are to be presented to a user of said mobile device are associated to different facets of said polyhedron, and wherein visible facets of said polyhedron present at least a hint on a respectively associated piece of information to a user of said mobile device*; (Amro

column 2, lines 60-67 and column 3, lines 1-27 and Figure 2) Amro teaches the processing means for displaying a 3d polyhedron interface on a display. Amro discloses a system for processing the user actions and the computer instructions and processor for presenting the 3d display. Amro also teaches the polyhedron contains panels of information located within the polyhedron that can contain icons that have descriptive information regarding the application or file the icon represents (column 4, lines 36-45). Amro teaches the panels can contain data files, controls, applications, devices, text editors, databases, file managers and games (column 1, lines 25-30). Additionally Amro teaches the system is practiced in a laptop computer, which is a mobile device (Amro column 2, lines 55-60).

- *Means for enabling a user to cause said processing means to rotate said facets of said presented polyhedron* (Amro column 2, lines 45-55) Amro teaches the interface allows the user to click with a mouse or pointing device to rotate the interface about four axis. As disclosed in the present application specification (Para 0022) the "*rotating means can have a special button or other input means for activating or deactivating the rotation*".

With respect to **dependent claim 2,** Amro teaches *a mobile device where said means for enabling a user to cause said processing means to rotate said facets of said polyhedron comprise input means enabling a user to inform said processing means about a desired rotation of said facets of said presented polyhedron* (Amro column 2, lines 45-55) Amro teaches the interface allows the user to click with a mouse or pointing device to rotate the interface about four axis. Amro also teaches the input devices communicate with the processor via an I/O controller (Amro Figure 2, No. (212)). Amro also teaches the system can be implemented in a laptop computer which is a mobile device (Amro column 2, lines 55-60).

With respect to **dependent claim 5,** Amro teaches a *mobile device where said processing means adapt the number of facets of said presented polyhedron to the number of different pieces of information that are to be presented to a user in a current status of said mobile device* (Amro column 2, lines 55-60 and column 4, lines 28-45) Amro teaches the system can be implemented in a laptop computer which is a mobile device. Amro also teaches a desktop that contains a resource file in which the panel arrangement, number of panels per space and descriptive information about the panels are loaded into RAM. Amro also teaches a dynamic lookup table for controlling the screen coordinates for the panels. The lookup table information changes as the user traverses the interface. Amro also teaches the panels can contain any number of icons, controls or switches (Amro column 3, lines 30-32).

With respect to **dependent claim 6,** Amro teaches *a mobile device where said processing means associate said pieces of information that are to be presented to a user exclusively to visible facets of said presented polyhedron* (Amro column 4, lines 50-59). Amro teaches settings that are retrieved from the hard disk that contain the user previously saved settings which could contain a custom view of the desktop that only presents the information in the visible facets of the polyhedron. Amro also teaches this system allows the user to group applications based on what the user needs in which the user can drop email information on one space and drawing files on another. Therefore the spaces are configurable and the settings are saved for another session, which would allow a user to configure the polygon to have the information entirely in front of them.

With respect to **dependent claim 7,** Amro teaches *a mobile device wherein said processing means associate said pieces of information that are to be presented to a user to visible and to hidden facets of said presented polyhedron* (Amro Figure 3 and 4 and column 3, lines 55-67 and column 4, lines 1-15) Amro teaches a normal operation where the panels presented contain information that is hidden and viewable to the user depending on the orientation of the

polyhedron.

With respect to **dependent claim 9,** Amro teaches *a mobile device where said processing means when caused to rotate said facets of said presented polyhedron, rotate said facets of said presented polyhedron in a discrete movement, such that always one of said facets is presented in plan view to a user* (Amro column 3, lines 45-67 and column 4, lines 1-15) Amro teaches the user can click on the front panel on either the icon to open the application or in the open white space and move the panels one at a time. The user, by either making a single click or double click the action on the interface will move the panels on the x, y or diagonal axis.

With respect to **dependent claim 10,** Amro teaches *a mobile device where at least one of said different pieces of information represents a choice offered to a user, said mobile device further comprising input means for enabling a user to select a choice represented by a piece of information that is associated to a facet of said polyhedron, which facet is currently presented at least essentially in plan view to said user* (Amro column 3, lines 35-67 and figure 3 and 4). Amro teaches the use of a front panel that present the workspace to a user in a clear front view. Amro also teaches the use of a mouse as an input device to select the workspace on the particular side or face of the polyhedron.

With respect to **dependent claim 11,** Amro teaches a mobile *device where at least one of said different pieces of information represents a choice offered to a user, said mobile device further comprising pointing means for enabling a user to select a choice represented by a piece of information that is associated to a visible facet of said polyhedron by pointing at said facet* (Amro column 3, lines 35-67 and figure 3 and 4) Amro teaches the use of a front panel that presents the workspace to a use in a clear front view. Amro also teaches the use of a mouse as an input device to select the workspace on the polyhedron and where the user can point at the selection and single or double click to rotate or activate the panel or workspace respectively.

With respect to **dependent claim 12,** Amro teaches *a mobile device wherein said processing means present said three-dimensional polyhedron as a convex polyhedron* (Amro figure 3 and 4 and column 2, lines 55-60) Amro shows and teaches the use of a convex polyhedron container.

In regard to **Independent claim 14,** Amro teaches a *graphical user interface for a mobile device, which graphical user interface is presented as a three-dimensional polyhedron on a display of said mobile device, wherein different pieces of information that are to be presented to a user of said mobile device are associated to different facets of said polyhedron, wherein visible facets of said polyhedron present at least a hint on a respectively associated piece of information to a user of said mobile device, and wherein said facets of said polyhedron can be caused by a user of said mobile device to rotate.* (Amro Figure 2 and column 2, lines 60-67 and column 3, lines 1-27) Amro teaches the display (214) for presenting the 3d polyhedron interface to the user. Amro teaches the system is practiced in a laptop computer, which is a mobile device (Amro column 2, lines 55-60). Amro discloses a system for processing the user actions and the computer instructions and processor for presenting the 3d display. Amro also teaches the polyhedron contains panels of information located within the polyhedron that can contain icons that have descriptive information regarding the application or file the icon represents (column 4, lines 36-45). Amro teaches the panels can contain data files, controls, applications, devices, text editors, databases, file managers and games (column 1, lines 25-30). Additionally, Amro teaches the interface allows the user to click with a mouse or pointing device to rotate the interface about four axis (Amro column 2, lines 45-55).

With respect to **dependent claim 15,** Amro teaches *a graphical user interface where the number of facets of said polyhedron depends on the number of different pieces of information that are*

currently to be presented to a user of said mobile device (Amro column 2, lines 55-60 and column 4, lines 28-45) Amro teaches the system can be implemented in a laptop computer which is a mobile device. Amro also teaches a desktop that contains a resource file in which the panel arrangement, number of panels per space and descriptive information about the panels are loaded into RAM. Amro also teaches a dynamic lookup table for controlling the screen coordinates for the panels. The lookup table information changes as the user traverses the interface. Amro also teaches the panels can contain any number of icons, controls or switches (Amro column 3, lines 30-32).

With respect to **dependent claim 16,** Amro teaches a *graphical user interface wherein said pieces of information that are to be presented to a user are associated only to visible facets of said polyhedron* (Amro column 4, lines 50-59) Amro teaches settings that are retrieved from the hard disk that contain the user previously saved settings which could contain a custom view of the desktop that only presents the information in the visible facets of the polyhedron. Amro also teaches this system allows the user to group applications based on what the user needs in which the user can drop email information on one space and drawing files on another. Therefore the spaces are configurable and the settings are saved for another session, which would allow a user to configure the polygon to have the information entirely in front of them.

With respect to **dependent claim 17,** Amro teaches *a graphical user interface wherein said pieces of information that are to be presented to a user are associated to visible and to hidden facets of said polyhedron* (Amro Figure 3 and 4 and column 3, lines 55-67 and column 4, lines 1-15) Amro teaches a normal operation where the panels presented contain information that is hidden and viewable to the user depending on the orientation of the polyhedron.

With respect to **dependent claim 19,** Amro teaches *a graphical user interface according to claim 14, wherein said facets of said polyhedron rotate in a discrete movement upon an initiation by a user of said mobile device, such that always one of said facets is presented in plan view to said user* (Amro column 3, lines 45-67 and column 4, lines 1-15) Amro teaches the user can click on the front panel on either the icon to open the application or in the open white space and move the panels one at a time. The user, by either making a single click or double click the action on the interface will move the panels on either the x, y or diagonal axis.

With respect to **dependent claim 20,** Amro teaches *a graphical user interface wherein at least one of said different pieces of information represents a choice offered to a user, and wherein a choice represented by a piece of information that is associated to a facet of said polyhedron, which facet is currently presented at least essentially in plan view to a user, can be selected by said user of said mobile device* (Amro column 3, lines 35-67 and figure 3 and 4). Amro teaches the use of a front panel that present the workspace to a user in a clear front view. Amro also teaches the use of a mouse as an input device to select the workspace on the particular side or face of the polyhedron.

With respect to **dependent claim 21,** Amro teaches a *graphical user interface according to claim 14, wherein at least one of said different pieces of information represents a choice offered to a user, and wherein a choice represented by a piece of information that is associated to a facet of said polyhedron can be selected by said user of said mobile device by pointing at said facet with pointing means* (Amro column 3, lines 35-67 and figure 3 and 4). Amro teaches the use of a front panel that presents the workspace to a use in a clear front view. Amro also teaches the use of a

mouse as an input device to select the workspace on the polyhedron and where the user can point at the selection and single or double click to rotate or activate the panel or workspace respectively.

With respect to **dependent claim 22,** Amro *teaches a graphical user interface wherein said three-dimensional polyhedron is presented as a convex polyhedron* (Amro figure 3 and 4 and column 2, lines 55-60) Amro shows and teaches the use of a convex polyhedron container.

In regard to **Independent claim 24,** Amro teaches *a method for presenting a graphical user interface on a display of a mobile device, said method comprising*:

- *Associating different pieces of information that are to be presented to a user of said mobile device to different facets of a three-dimensional polyhedron*; (Amro column 2, lines 60-67) Amro teaches the use of a laptop computer which is a mobile device. Amro also teaches a 3d polyhedron container that allows user to place applications or files onto for easy organization and selection. Amro show (figures 2-4) the display of workspaces and icons on different faces of the polyhedron.
- *Presenting said three-dimensional polyhedron on said display as graphical user interface in a way that visible facets of said polyhedron present at least a hint on a respectively associated piece of information to a user of said mobile device*; (Amro shows (figures 3-4) a miniaturization of files on workspace within a 3d polyhedron. (Amro column 3, lines 30-35 and column 4, lines 27-44) Amro teaches the number of items displayable is under the control of the user. Amro also teaches a resource file that contains descriptive information of images (icons) placed on the panel. Amro teaches the system uses the resource file as recognizable data in which an icon gives a user a visual hint of what they are selecting.

- *Rotating said facets of said polyhedron upon an initiation by a user of said mobile device* (Amro column 3, lines 34-67) Amro teaches the user can rotate the polyhedron by selecting the panels. The user is able to move the panels in one of each of the four axes.

With respect to **dependent claim 25,** Amro teaches a *method wherein said step of rotating said facets of said polyhedron upon an initiation by a user of said mobile device comprises detecting an input by a user to said mobile device via input means and rotating said facets of said presented polyhedron according to said detected input* (Amro column 2, lines 45-55) Amro teaches the interface allows the user to click with a mouse or pointing device to rotate the interface about four axis. Amro also teaches the input devices communicate with the processor via an I/O controller (Amro Figure 2, No. (212)). Amro also teaches the system can be implemented in a laptop computer which is a mobile device (Amro column 2, lines 55-60).

With respect to **dependent claim 28,** Amro teaches *a method wherein said step of associating different pieces of information to different facets of a three-dimensional polyhedron is preceded by a step of determining the number of facets of said polyhedron based on the number of different pieces of information that are to be presented to a user* (Amro column 2, lines 55-60 and column 4, lines 28-45). Amro teaches the system can be implemented in a laptop computer, which is a mobile device. Amro also teaches a desktop that contains a resource file in which the panel arrangement, number of panels per space and descriptive information about the panels are loaded into RAM. Amro also teaches a dynamic lookup table for controlling the screen coordinates for the panels. The lookup table information changes as the user traverses the interface. Amro also teaches the panels can contain any number of icons, controls or switches (Amro column 3, lines 30-32).

With respect to **dependent claim 29,** Amro teaches a method wherein said pieces of information are associated only to visible facets of said polyhedron, and wherein rotating said facets of said polyhedron is preformed by rotating only said visible facets among each other (Amro column 4, lines 50-59). Amro teaches settings that are retrieved from the hard disk that contain the user previously saved settings which could contain a custom view of the desktop that only presents the information in the visible facets of the polyhedron. Amro also teaches this system allows the user to group applications based on what the user needs in which the user can drop email information on one space and drawing files on another. Therefore the spaces are configurable and the settings are saved for another session, which would allow a user to configure the polygon to have the information entirely in front of them.

With respect to **dependent claim 30,** Amro teaches *a method wherein said pieces of information are associated to visible and to hidden facets of said polyhedron, and wherein rotating said facets of said polyhedron is preformed by rotating visible and hidden facets of said polyhedron* (Amro Figure 3 and 4 and column 3, lines 55-67 and column 4, lines 1-15). Amro teaches a normal operation where the panels presented contain information that is hidden and viewable to the user depending on the orientation of the polyhedron.

With respect to **dependent claim 32,** Amro teaches a *method where said facets of said presented polyhedron are rotated upon an initiation by a user of said mobile device in a discrete movement, such that always one of said facets is presented in plan view to a user.* (Amro column 3, lines 45-67 and column 4, lines 1-15) Amro teaches the user can click on the front panel on either the icon to open the application or in the open white space and move the panels one at a time. The user, by either making a single click or double click the action on the interface will move the panels on the x, y or diagonal axis.

With respect to **dependent claim 33,** Amro teaches a method *wherein at least one of said different pieces of information represents a choice offered to a user, said method comprising processing upon an initiation by said user a choice represented by a piece of information that is associated to a facet which is currently presented at least essentially in plan view to said user.* (Amro column 3, lines 35-67 and figure 3 and 4). Amro teaches the use of a front panel that present the workspace to a user in a clear front view. Amro also teaches the use of a mouse as an input device to select the workspace on the particular side or face of the polyhedron.

With respect to **dependent claim 34,** Amro teaches *a method wherein at least one of said different pieces of information represents a choice offered to a user, said method comprising processing upon an initiation by said user a choice represented by a piece of information that is associated to a facet, wherein said initiation by said user comprises pointing at said facet with pointing means* (Amro column 3, lines 35-67 and figure 3 and 4). Amro teaches the use of a front panel that presents the workspace to a use in a clear front view. Amro also teaches the use of a mouse as an input device to select the workspace on the polyhedron and where the user can point at the selection and single or double click to rotate or activate the panel or workspace respectively.

With respect to **dependent claim 35,** Amro teaches a method where said three-dimensional polyhedron is presented as a convex polyhedron (Amro figure 3 and 4 and column 2, lines 55-60) Amro shows and teaches the use of a convex polyhedron container.

References to specific columns, figures or lines should not be limiting in any way. The entire reference provides disclosure related to the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. **The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:**

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claim 13, 23 and 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Amro et al (hereinafter Amro) U.S. Patent No. 5,515,486 issued May 7, 1996 and filed Dec. 16, 1994**

With respect to **dependent claims 13, 23 and 36,** as indicated in the above discussion, Amro discloses/teaches every element of claim 1, 14 and 24.

The limitation where the mobile device contains processing *means that present a three-dimensional polyhedron as a concave polyhedron* would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, in view of Amro because Amro discloses a polyhedron with 24 visible faces and 28 visible vertices and a polyhedron with interior volume. However, a polyhedron is comprised of an infinite number of faces and edges when one takes into consideration the bounded volume. Amro also specifically states that the resource file contains the default panel arrangements (Amro column 4, lines 34-35 and 54-56) and that the user has the ability to change the arrangement of the control panels and save them. Therefore, with the ability to change the panel arrangements and the flexibility to change the 3d polyhedron combined with what it is known in the art that a polyhedron can contain the flexibility to be a concave polyhedron (Source: http://mathworld.wolfram.com/FlexiblePolyhedron.html it would be an obvious combination to have a concave 3-d polyhedron.

7. **Claims 3-4, 8, 18, 26-27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over by Amro et al (hereinafter Amro) U.S. Patent No. 5,515,486 issued May 7, 1996 and filed Dec. 16, 1994, in view of Bartlett et al (hereinafter Bartlett) U.S. Patent No. 6,573,883 B1, June 3, 2003 and filed June 24, 1998.**

With respect to **dependent claim 3 and 26,** as indicated in the above discussion, Amro teaches/discloses every element of claim 1 and 24.

Amro expressly discloses a mobile device (column 2, lines 50-67) and Amro discloses a 3d polyhedron that allows a user to rotate the polyhedron with an input device.

Amro fails to expressly disclose a mobile device where [*the means and method for enabling a user to cause a processor to rotate the facets of a polyhedron comprise* ***a movement detecting sensor****, the output of said movement detecting sensor causing the processor to rotate the facets of the presented polyhedron according to a detected movement of the mobile device.*]

Bartlett teaches a handheld computing device and the process of controlling the device through gesture commands (Bartlett column 2, lines 25-50) Bartlett teaches the gesture commands correspond to angular movements of the device over a period of time. Bartlett expressly teaches the method of measuring the movement of the device with a motion sensor in which the sensor generates a signal that corresponds to an interval of time. Bartlett also teaches the ability to combine the gesture commands with position commands over multiple axes and angular directions of rotation of the device. Bartlett and Amro are analogous art because they are from the same field of presenting GUI's on mobile devices and controlling the GUI over multiple axes of rotation.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Amro and Bartlett before him at the time of the invention was made, to modify the system of Amro to incorporate the motion sensor as taught by Bartlett, in order to obtain a system that is able to rotate the 3d polyhedron with a gesture command. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because of the expressly taught example of using gesture

commands to initiate and select and activate responses in a computers GUI (column 5, lines 1-28) as taught by Bartlett.

With respect to **dependent claim 4 and 27,** as indicated in the above discussion, Amro teaches/discloses every element of claim 1, and 24.

Amro expressly teaches a mobile device and a 3d polyhedron and the ability to rotate the polyhedron with user input (Amro Figures 2-4 and column 3, lines 27-67).

Amro fails to teach a [mobile device where the method and the means for enabling a user to cause the processor to rotate the facets of the polyhedron comprise input means for enabling a user to **enable/disable a rotation according to a detected movement** of said mobile device]

Bartlett teaches a motion sensor included in a mobile device that detects gesture commands from the user. Bartlett teaches a gesture command is an angular movement of the hand over a period of time (Bartlett column 2, lines 25-35 and column 3, lines 25-37). Bartlett also teaches that there are many variants of the GUI response to gesture commands in which gesture commands on the pitch axis can provide a GUI lock mechanism which can lock and unlock the GUI. Bartlett teaches that by locking and unlocking the GUI the GUI can be temporarily shutoff, which can be interpreted as an enabling/disabling feature. Bartlett and Amro are analogous art because they are from the same field of presenting GUI's on mobile devices and controlling the GUI over multiple axes of rotation.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Amro and Bartlett before him at the time of the invention was made, to modify the system of Amro to incorporate the GUI controls that enable/disable the device as taught by Bartlett, in order to obtain a system that is able to enable/disable the device based on motion of the device. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because of the expressly taught example of using gesture commands to initiate and select and activate responses in a computers GUI (column 5, lines 1-28) as taught by Bartlett.

With respect to **dependent claims 8, 18 and 31,** as indicated in the above discussion, Amro teaches/discloses every element of claim 1, 14 and 24.

Amro fails to expressly disclose a [*mobile device, where the processor rotates the facets of the presented polyhedron in a continuous movement*]

Bartlett teaches a handheld computing device and the process of controlling the device through gesture commands (Bartlett column 2, lines 25-50) Bartlett teaches the gesture commands correspond to angular movements of the device over a period of time. Bartlett teaches the process of continuous scrolling when a gesture command or angular orientation of a magnitude within a second angular range in relation to the pitch axis of the device produces continuous scrolling (Bartlett column 5, lines 21-47). Bartlett and Amro are analogous art because they are from the same field of presenting GUI's on mobile devices and controlling the GUI over multiple axes of rotation.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Amro and Bartlett before him at the time of the invention was made, to modify the system of Amro to incorporate the continuous scrolling of the GUI as taught by Bartlett, in order to obtain a system that is able to rotate the 3d polyhedron with a gesture command with a continuous action. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because of the expressly taught example of using gesture commands to initiate and select and activate responses in a computers GUI (column 5, lines 1-28) as taught by Bartlett.

References to specific columns, figures or lines should not be limiting in any way. The entire reference provides disclosure related to the claimed invention.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent No. 6,738,042 B1 to Nobukiyo et al issued May 18, 2004 and filed Dec. 27, 1999 and discloses a character conversion apparatus and character conversion method for portable information apparatus.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Steven B. Theriault whose telephone number is (571) 272-5867. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00 - 3:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SBT

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER